

sensu other authors) but apparently considered no possibilities other than *R. repens*. Standley (1937) suggested that *R. repens* was introduced from Europe with grass seed.

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NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

Ed. Note: With this issue a new format is inaugurated for "range extensions" and similar notes. Its purpose is to provide a greater array of useful data in more telegraphic style than has been customary. Prospective authors of these notes should study carefully the conventions of the new format.

TEESDALIA CORONOPIFOLIA (Bergeret) Thellung (CRUCIFERAE).—USA, CA, Sonoma Co., W edge Santa Rosa, SW of intersection of Fulton and Piner roads, locally common in wet areas with *Blennosperma*, 7 Mar 1977, C. F. Quibell 1392 (BM, CDA, GH, ROPA, RSA, UC). Basionym: *Thlaspi coronopifolium* Bergeret; for discussion of synonymy, see Thellung, A. 1912. Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 10:289-290.

Previous knowledge—Native to S Europe and N Africa; adventive in N Europe. (Herbaria consulted: CAS, DS, JEPS, UC; published sources: Clapham, A. R. et al. 1962. Fl. Brit. Isles, 2nd ed.; Tutin, T. G. et al., eds. 1964. Fl. Europaea, vol. 1.) The only other member of the genus, *T. nudicaulis* (L.) R. Br. [≡ *Iberis nudicaulis* L.], is native to W and central Europe and has been recorded as locally adventive in B.C. (Taylor, R. L. and B. MacBride. 1977. Vasc. Pls. Brit. Columbia), WA and OR (Hitchcock, C. L. and A. Cronquist. 1973. Fl. Pacific Northw.), and in E USA from MA to NC (Fernald, M. L. 1950. Gray's Man. Bot., 8th. ed.). *Diagnostic characteristics*—Our plants differ from *T. nudicaulis* principally in having acutely (vs. bluntly) lobed leaves, subequal (vs. unequal) petals, and 4 (vs. 6) stamens.

Significance—Apparently, first record of species for N.A. (In Gleason, H.A. 1952. New Britton and Brown Ill. Fl., vol. 2, plant figured as *T. nudicaulis* may be *T. coronopifolia*); first record of genus for CA (sources in addition to those cited above: Abrams, L. 1944. Ill. Fl. Pacific Sts., vol. 2; Munz, P. A. 1959. A Calif. Fl.; ———. 1968. Suppl. Calif. Fl.; ———. 1974. A Fl. S. Calif.). The value of documenting introductions and migrations has been discussed by Shinners (1965. Sida 2:119-128) and by Strother and Smith (1970. Taxon 19:871-874).—CHARLES F. QUIBELL, Department of Biological Sciences, Sonoma State College, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 and JOHN L. STROTHER, Botany - Herbarium, University of California, Berkeley 94720.

AGROSTIS HUMILIS Vasey (POACEAE).—USA, CA, Tuolumne Co., moist alpine meadow at outflow of Blue Canyon Lake, 3048 m, (NE¼ S9 T5N R20E), 22 Jul 1976, Neisess 67 (OBI, US). Mixed community, including *Carex nigricans* C. A. Mey., *Pedicularis groenlandica* Retz., *Potentilla breweri* Wats., *Dodecatheon alpinum* Greene, *Caltha howellii* Greene, *Aster alpigenus* Gray var. *andersonii* Peck, *Salix anglorum* Cham. var. *antiplasta* C. K. Schneid., *Castilleja culbertsonii* Greene, *Trisetum spicatum* Richt. var. *molle* Beal, *Juncus longistylis* Torr., and *Claytonia nevadensis* Wats. Collection verified by T. R. Soderstrom, US, Apr 1977.

Previous knowledge—Range: Cascade and Olympic Mts. of B.C., WA, OR; across NV and UT (Uinta Mts.); Rocky Mts. from MT south to NM (Herbaria consulted: US; UC and JEPS kindly checked by Alan R. Smith; published sources: Hitchcock, A. S., *Man. Grasses U.S.*, 1950; Hitchcock, C. L. et al., *Vasc. Pls. Pac. Northw.*, Cronquist et al., *Intermountain Flora*, 1977.). *Diagnostic characters*—Small tufted perennials; culms 3–18 cm tall; ligules 0.5–1.5 mm long, obtuse to truncate; blades 0.5–1.2 mm broad, mostly basal; panicles loosely contracted, 1.5–4 cm long; glumes subequal, 1.5–2.2 mm long, lanceolate, acute, purple; lemma 1.5–1.8 mm long, awnless; palea shorter, about $\frac{2}{3}$ its length; rachilla vestige lacking or very short. Blue Canyon population exhibits maximum dwarfing.

Significance—Previously unlisted in State and local floras. Full distribution in California unknown. Habitat and range suggest that it is relictual in sierran alpine tundra.—KURT R. NEISESS, Department of Botany and Plant Sciences, University of California, Riverside 92521.

ASPLENIUM SEPTENTRIONALE (L.) Hoffm. (ASPLENIACEAE).—USA, CA, Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park: Raker Peak, SW slope, 21 Jun 1976, D. Showers 3533 (SFSU); 1 km W of Lost Creek Camp, 2 Sep 1976, D. Showers 3748 (SFSU, CAS). Rare. Other localities include: Eagle Peak, Loomis Peak, and the North Domes. Scattered populations, in crevices of dacite volcanic rock, fully exposed, 1800–2700 m. Frequent associates are *Penstemon newberryi*, *Cryptogramma acrostichoides*, and *Polystichum scopulinum*. Verified by J. T. Howell, Apr. 1977 (D. Showers 3748).

Previous Knowledge—Known from SD and OK, W to OR and Baja Calif.; also WV; Eurasia. Known in CA from, Tulare Co., Columbine Lake, collected by J. T. Howell in 1942. Single locality in OR, Douglas Co., Copeland Creek on the N Umpqua River collected by F. Lang. (Herbaria consulted: CAS, DS, UC, SFSU; published sources: Munz, *Supplement to a California Flora*, 1968; Amer. Fern J. 59: 45–47. 1969). *Diagnostic characters*—small tufts consisting of grasslike fronds, the stipe longer than the blade, the latter divided into 2–3 linear segments.

Significance—A second locality in CA. The Lassen populations are between the two known localities for the southern Cascades-Sierra Nevada axis. They are 310 km SE of the Douglas Co, OR locality and 520 km N of the Tulare Co, CA locality.—DAVID W. SHOWERS, Department of Ecology and Systematic Biology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco 94132.

NOTES AND NEWS

ENDANGERED SPECIES IN CALIFORNIA: FEDERAL PROCEDURES AND STATUS REPORT.—There is considerable confusion about the various federal actions that have taken place relating to rare plants. This is exemplified by the statement in the April 1978 Madroño (25:107) that *Cordylanthus mollis* ssp. *mollis* has *Endangered* status under the Endangered Species Act. This is not yet so. It may be well to review the steps necessary to attain this status.

To be legally recognized as *Endangered* or *Threatened* under this act, a taxon must have been the subject of a proposed and a final rulemaking published in the Federal Register. *Critical habitats* are given legal standing in the same manner. These rulemakings are the responsibility of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. So far it has